REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,374.—New Series. BOMBAY —THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Bombay	11	Leaves Colombo	20
„ Ratnagherry	12	„ Nagapatam	23
„ Vingorla	12	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Goa	13	„ Cuddalore	26
„ Mangalore	14	„ Musulipatam	27
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	29
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Calicut	16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	16	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	17	„ False Point	31
„ Alleppey	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	2
„ Tuticorin	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monais, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves BUSREH	29
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Guader	16	„ Fao	30
„ Jask	18	„ Bushire	31
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Linga ....Jan. 1876.	5
„ Linga	21	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bushire	24	„ Muscat	9
„ Fao	25	„ Kurrachee	14
„ Mahomerah	26	Arrives BOMBAY	17
Arrives BUSREH	27		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monais, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December 1875, at 2 P.M., sailing at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Dutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
AGRIRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,200 Tons, 600 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 187 .

SHIP RAJPOOT, Captain Andrew, from LONDON.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Custom, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the undersigned, without which no endorsement or order will be delivered. Failing BOATS being SENT alongside for CARGO on its being ready for delivery, it will be land d at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents, Ship Rajpoot.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.	
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1854	250	13th	Suez, &c.
CATHAY	E. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th	Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton	2068	500	27th	Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. S. S. KASHGAR, 2 621 Tons, and 450 H.P., Capt. E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above carrying Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th December 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Dec., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship MONGOLIA, 2,83 Tons, and 550 H. P., Captain A. Colman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 6th Dec. 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be dispatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow. Liverpool. Bombay.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—

2	bales sheetings.
9	„ white gurrah prints.
2	bales dhooty shirtings.
7	cases mohair lastings.
1	„ olive oil.

On account of the underwriters ex s.s. Kashgar.

10 tin diamond—2 rocks gilt papers ex s.s. Travancore.

VT in diamond 1/3—3 cases cochineal.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CLIPPER SHIP WATERWITCH On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by Messrs. Visram Esmail & Co. to sell by Public Auction at their room, the Clipper Ship Waterwitch, about 1 046 tons register, with all her masts, yards, sails, boats, anchor, chains, &c., &c., as she now lies opposite the Carriage Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the ship being knocked down and the balance to be paid for and the ship delivered to the purchaser's name at his expense within 8 days.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large handsome State carriage by "Holmes" built expressly to order.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, "THE COLABA CASTLE," in Middle Colaba, having Four Bed Rooms, a spacious Drawing Room, and a Dining Room, suitable for Two Families or half a dozen Bachelors. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 100, on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of D. S. KEMP, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. —, lately vacated by M. MacPHERSON, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

AN entire three-storied HOUSE in Hornby Row, with two Cookeries, besides the ground Floor, which could be used as an Office, or a Shop, or a Godown; a capital place for a Hotel or a Refreshment-room, Billiard room can be opened on the Ground Floor and Boarding house on the two three Floors, Nine Bed rooms could be made facing the Sea, Fountain and General Post Office, and other nine Bed-room could be made by the side. The House is beautifully open to the entire seabreeze and commands a most charming view of the Esplanade. Rent only Rs. 300. Early applications are requested. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE TWO-STORIED HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the Bombay Club. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

A SPACIOUS THREE-STORIED HOUSE in Hornby Row, with a large Shop on the ground floor. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the registered Office of the Company No. 5, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following special resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th instant, viz :—

"That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out from the same the words 'before the 30th day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five' and substituting in their place the words 'not later than the 30th April One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.'"

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 7th December 1875. Agents.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THERE are two routes from India to AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—

(1.) Via BOMBAY and GALLE to MELBOURNE.

(2.) Via BOMBAY, GALLE and SINGAPORE through TORRES STRAITS to BRISBANE and SIDNEY.

The first line is a four weekly one, served by the Australian Peninsular and Oriental Company's Mail Packets.

The second line is also a four weekly one, served by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's China Mail Packets as far as Singapore (every alternate steamer carrying a mail) and hence by Mail Packets under contract with the Eastern and Australian Steam Navigation Company.

Mails for the several Australian Colonies are conveyed as follows, viz :—

Queensland (Brisbane)

By the Torres Straits Line only.

Western Australia (Perth),
South Australia (Adelaide),
Tasmania (Hobart Town),
New Zealand (Wellington).

By the line, via Bombay and Galle to Melbourne only.

New South Wales (Sidney),

By both routes.

This Colony therefore enjoys postal communication with India twice a month.

Victoria (Melbourne).

Covers for this Colony are sent by the line via Bombay and Galle to Melbourne, *unless specially expressed for despatch by the Torres Straits route*, when the last-named route is followed.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 22nd Nov. 1875.

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM ROAD,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. GINGER & CO., HAVE BEEN LEASED BY

MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLE KEEPERS OF COLABA,

In order to meet the increasing business in the Malabar Hill and Girgaum Districts.

JOB POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
HORSES SHOD ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FARIER.

HORSES TRAINED TO SADDLE AND HARNESS.

Horses and Carriages received on Commission Sale,
Conveyances of every Description and Saddle and Carriage Horses for hire by the day or month.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Terms on Application to
MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
At either of their Establishments in
COLABA OR GIRGAUM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

BY THE

CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY

AND THE SPLENDID

BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION 2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

Under the direction of Mr. J. GREADY,

By the kind permission of MAJOR HUSSEY and OFFICERS, THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, DEC. 9TH, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES OF ADMISSION.
RESERVED SEATS Rs. 2. PROMENADE Re. 1.

Tickets obtained and seats secured at S. ROSE & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen.

The LAST PROMENADE CONCERT will take place TO MOROW, FRIDAY Afternoon, Dec. 10th, at 5-30 p.m.

THE ZANTE, SS., has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and will be discharged in the Custom Dock. CONSIGNEES are hereby requested to PAY FREIGHT for, and TAKE DELIVERY of, their GOODS, without delay. No claim of any kind will be admitted unless duly certified by the Captain, before the departure of the Steamer.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Zante.

Now Ready. Price Rs. 16, by Post Rs. 17-8.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, FIFTH EDITION.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWEL CASES, ENVELOPE CASES.

IN best RUSSIA LEATHER, green, chequered, with 2 trays lined, silk plush, 9 inch, with BRAMAH lock and 2 duplicate keys ..... Rs 35 0

Do Do DARK RED RUSSIA, with 2 trays and lock and keys as above ..... „ 40 0

Do do DARK GREEN, RUSSIA, 10 inch, lined velvet blind tooled, with lock and keys ..... „ 48 0

Do do BROWN RUSSIA, *expanding* pattern, lined purple velvet ..... „ 35 0

In BRIDSEY MAPLE, lined dark blue silk, 14 inch with 2 trays ..... „ 18 8

ENVELOPE CASE in dark green, Levant Morocco, hand some Gothic pattern, richly illuminated purple and buff, with BLOTTING-BOOK to match ..... „ 75 0

ENVELOPE CASE in best dark red Morocco, with Blotting book to match, handsomely tooled and gilt. „ 40 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Return Tickets and Third Class Mail Return Tickets to RETURN TICKETS for Horses, between any Stations, issued on and after MONDAY, the 13th December, will be available for return on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 5th Jan. next.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 8th December 1875 Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DELIVERY OF GOODS AT POONA AND SHOLAPUR DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the Company will cease to deliver GOODS at POONA, and at SHOLAPUR.

The extra charge for delivery (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of goods when delivered, and that when not delivered) will be no longer made for those stations, the "not carted" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay 8th December 1875. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AND PARCELS AT NAGPUR AND KAMTHI DISCONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, this Company will cease to collect and deliver Goods and Parcels at Nagpur and at Kamthi.

The extra charge for collecting and delivering (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of Goods and Parcels when collected or delivered, and that when not collected or delivered) will be no longer made at the stations, the "not carted" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 8th December 1875. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS, and also Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages, between any Stations, issued on and after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, the 10th January next.

First and Second Class Return Tickets, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages, available for one month, are also issued from the principal Stations of this Railway to those of the East Indian, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, Madras, and Holkar State Railways.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 8th December 1875. General Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—Orders are BEING REGISTERED for HIGHLY ORNAMENTED CAKES. Specimen on view. PEARSE, Confectioner Apollo Street.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

BON BON COSAQUES.—The FINEST SELECTION ever seen in Bombay. CHRISTMAS TREE Ornaments, &c., PEARSE'S Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY CHEMICAL AND ACID WORKS BY COORLA, BOMBAY.—SULPHURIC ACID Manufactured by MESSRS BEATTIE BROTHERS. Purchasers should apply direct to the works or to me at their Godown, No. 89, Duncan Road, near Two Tanks.

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY,
Sole Agent.
Bombay, November, 1875.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr. L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern	6s.	2d.	per oz
Ditto ditto Queen's do.	6s.	6d.	„

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12	Table Spoons	30 ozs. at	6s.	2d.	£9	5 0
12	Dessert ditto	20 „	6s.	2d.	6	3 4
12	Table Forks	30 „	6s.	2d.	9	5 0
12	Dessert ditto	20 „	6s.	2d.	6	3 4
2	Gravy Spoons	10 „	6s.	2d.	1	8 8
1	Soup Ladle	9 „	6s.	2d.	2	15 6
4	Sauce ditto	10 „	6s.	8d.	3	6 8
6	Salt Spoons				1	2 0
12	Tea ditto	10 „	6s.	8d.	3	6 8
1	pair Sugar Tongs				0	15 0
					£45	4 2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 800 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents.

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Gowie, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the .450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, .41, and .38 cali "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection" —See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)

28, MEADOWS STREET.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN.

Opening of the March 1876 Season at

MATHERAN.

Owing to the best Houses on Matheran Hill being always engaged long before the approach of the season, and the appearance of the usual advertisements in the papers, and having already let few Houses, the Undersigned begs to give an early opportunity to his constituents of securing good houses on the Hill, before the approach of the next March season, and is prepared to furnish the Map of Matheran Hill, showing the situation of each Bungalow, and also the plans and lists of Furniture of all the Bungalows on the Hill, the rents required for the season, the names of the occupants during last March season.

The Undersigned has got a complete List of HOUSES TO LET on MALABAR HILL, CUMBALLA HILL, BREACH CANDY, BYCULLA, MAZAGON, MIDDLE COLABA, and on CHINCHPOOGLY HILL and MARINE LINES. Also HOUSES for Offices and Residences in RAMPART ROW, HORNBY ROW, and all other parts in the FORT. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

28, MEADOWS STREET.

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to their Christmas Stock.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Scent Bottles, &c.

THE "BEATRICE" WORK BOX WRITING DESK.—The advantage possessed by this Work Box Writing Case over most other patterns is, that when first opened, it presents a perfect work box; and it is not until a spring is touched, which allows the front to fall, and the flap in lid to be opened, that the completely arranged Stationery Case is disclosed to view. In leather, lined with quilted silk, and fitted with stationery and cutlery. Rs. 26.

THE "LADIES'" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE.—Thoroughly fitted with sundries. Rs 45 each.

LADIES' PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE.—(Size 13 by 10 by 5), Rich dee p Russia Leather, Gilt Design, lined with Satinwood, Sunk Handle, long Tumular Hinges, Locks and Fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best Stationery, Cutlery, Ivory, and Silver Articles, 2 Inkstands, Morocco Blotting Case, &c. Cash Rs. 70.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.—In superior walnutwood, rounded top, with inlaid bands and a diamond pearl plate,

10 inch size	Rs.	8
11 inch size	„	9
12 inch size	„	10

LADIES' WRITING DESKS.—Of polished wood, 1—12 inch lined with silk velvet, polished inside. Rs. 10.

2.—12 inch size. Of superior Coromandel wood, with partitions as top for stationery and secret drawers. Rs. 15.

THE ALPINE WORK CASE.—It is of the shape of a tent and opens widely at the top for work. It is made of bright grained Roan leather with gilt lines, lined with quilted silk, Rs. 5

Larger size, call leather with bone ring fastener, fitted complete ..... Rs. 15

Ditto satin, with painted flowers, fitted complete .... Rs. 20

THE BRIGHTON ALPINE WORK CASE.—An improvement on the preceding, as it affords more space for work. It is made of Calf leather with satin covered buttons, lined with quilted silk, and has a bone ring fastening. Rs. 12.

Fancy Goods of every description.
Full particulars on application.

Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Stands, &c.

THE "GRANVILLE" DESPATCH DESK.—A New Pattern, combining all the advantages of the various Despatch Boxes in use, with extreme lightness and portability In Chevaret Russia Leather, lined with Roan Leather and with Polished Mahogany Sunk Brass Handle, with Bramah Lock; size 14 inches. Cash Rs. 38.

THE "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX.—With writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather. Size 16 inches. R. 80.

THE "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX.—With two folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above in best Russia, lined with Morocco, Mordan's patent spring lock (Size 15½ by 11 by 7.) Rs. 104.

THE "ALLAHABAD" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK.—Having 3-folds or openings, presenting a most convenient Slope for Writing, and a lowing a large space for Documents, with the following Fittings:—Cash Book and Journal, Blotting book, 2 Patent Inkstands, a supply of Paper and Envelope, Ivory Rule, Paper Knife, Erasers, Pen-knife, Sealing Wax, Silver Pencil case, Pen-holder in best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with patent Bramah Lock Hinges and handle all gilded; size 18½ by 11 by 6½ inches, Rs. 140.

GENTLEMAN'S WRITING DESK.—Of polished Walnutwood. 1.—12 inch size with brass clips and corners, the flaps lined with leather. Rs. 9.

2.—4 inch size, with brass edges, best quality, the flaps lined with leather, and the interior lined with Spanish Mahogany, tumbler lock and secret drawers. Rs. 18.

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES.—In Octavo and Quarto sizes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 each.

THE RUSTIC CIGAR STAND.—Rs. 8.

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. The New Balance indicate the weights in Tolas and in Ounces. It is made entirely in *Ormolu*, or imitation dead-gold work.

Height, 7 inches; Width 4½ inches..... cash Rs. 16 0

Portable Indian Postage Weigh, Garnish Silver in small leather case to fit..... Rs. 4 0

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—Splendid assortment Album for Cartes only, and Cartes and Cabinet Pictures, all of the newest Patterns.

Cash prices, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 80.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1876.

GIFT CARDS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

Early supplies of the New Patterns have been received, so that orders for Cards, for forwarding to friends at home, will be at once attended to.

TWO HUNDRED designs, consisting of Fan, Butterfly, and Embossed Cards, Scented Sachets, and Beautifully Coloured Pictures of Children, all sizes, &c., from As. 2 to Rs. 3.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to

S. ROSE AND CO., 10, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a FRESH ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS consisting of GLASSWARE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, PLATED-WARE, PICTURES, TOYS, &c., suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the LONDON HOUSE, these goods will be sold at COST PRICES, as the Establishment will be CLOSED on January 31st next.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.

where Letters may be addressed.

AGENCY IN POONA :
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA : 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed ; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1 000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age	For life.	For 5 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	ge.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21, or earlier decease.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTIRWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH DEC. 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady at unchanged prices on the spot, the sales for the day reaching 12,000 bales, and this morning's opening report is steady, probable sales 14,000, actual imports 3,000 bales.

For arrival Cotton, Reuter reports Good Fair Omra G. F. clause at 5 5/16d. per lb., about the price at which it can be bought here without commission.

The New York message of yesterday's date quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 13½ cents., but Futures are again ¼ cent. per lb. higher. Gold has declined from 114¼ to 114, but Exchange on London remains at dols. 4·84½ per £ sterling. The Receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesday's Receipts	29,000	32,000	27,000
Four days' do.	94,000	95,000	95,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	1,688,000	1,540,000	1,261,000

The Stock of Cotton at the U. S. ports has increased from 613,000 on Friday last to 650,000 bales.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet at unchanged prices. In London, the General Produce Markets were unaltered throughout.

A payment of £69,000 into the Bank of England is advised. The amount of itself is unimportant, but it is at all events an indication that the withdrawals are not going on. Consols this morning are quoted at 93⅞ ; French Rentes at 104 ; Bar Silver is not quoted.

SPERLING EXCHANGE to-day has undergone a comparative collapse, and in some instances rates are 11⅝d. to ½d. lower. Banks show the greatest in disposition to draw even at the decline, and on the other hand there are almost no private bills offering so that even a further decline seems by no means unlikely. The drop cannot be called unexpected, as fully two months ago we pointed out the almost inevitable result of the Exchange Banks laying down funds here so early in the season before there could be any medium of employment, and it is evident that things will not alter until exports assume more activity which cannot be until after the turn of the year. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 13-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 9 13-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 9½d.	,,

On Calcutta rates have become firmer owing to information that Government having bought in Calcutta on Bombay are not now likely to be sellers there. We now quote demand 1/16, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount nominal.

A fair enquiry still prevails for GOVERNMENT PAPER. Fours were sold this morning at Rs. 101 15/16 and there are still buyers at that but sellers hold out for Rs. 102. Fours and-a half may be quoted at Rs. 102½ to Rs. 102¾. Fives-and-a-half Rs. 107½ to ¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been weak with a downward tendency, but with the exception of Spinning and Weaving scrip we do not alter quotations. In the leading mill shares, however, there is a fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 noted, nor are there buyers at the decline.

COTTON here is very stupid. There are buyers of new Crop and the better selections of Old Cotton at about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 under quoted rates, but dealers decline to give way until too late, and the result is that business of any extent is quite impracticable. Up-country matters are still worse. Sellers there going on the absurd rates paid for small sample lots of New Omra have put their rates even above Bombay. The reports of rain in Khamgaum are confirmed and a considerable portion of the crop from that district must show black leaf.

FREIGHTS to-day are fairly steady but not particularly active at £2-1-3 by steamer for Liverpool. By sail there is as yet nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet, and the tendency is weaker, although sellers as yet have not lowered their prices. Stocks of some of the leading kinds have been considerably augmented of late, and dealers therefore find less difficulty in supplying their wants.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
320,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	92
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	677½
4,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,190
80,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong & Shanghai Banking	266
40,000	20	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	403½

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,475
200	1,000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Co. Karachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	420 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,100
178	1,000	all	...	Belliary	705
150	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	5 5
1,000	250	all	42 p.c.	Indian Press Co	260
2,000	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	75
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co	925 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	105
500	1,880	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholleri P. & G. Co	110
1,200	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co	400
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	425
2,152	...	200	45 p.c.	Mahomedi Press & Gin ning Co	280
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	650
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co	550
1,000	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
650	1,000	..	125pc*	Volkart's United Press Co	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 3/4	7 6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
—	£20	10 3/4	14 6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	6 3/4	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21 1/2	1 1 do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	19 5/8	15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Freire Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bhawnagar M. & P. Co.	1,40
200	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,080
400	150	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	180
900	1,000	750	...	Calicut Spinning	735
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	875
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co	880
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Great Eastern	1 5 5
700	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,0 0
750	1,000	all	65 p.a.	Jeeraj Balloo Mills	990
...	500	all	Nil	Khandelah Spinning	780
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	500	all	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,100
1,050	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Moorjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	40 p.a.	Oriental	682½
500	250	250	...	Premchand Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	875
800	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,697
1,000	50	all	45 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	660
500	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld	80
4,000	5	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
1,800	875	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co	395
250	250	all	40 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
—	96	11 9	...	Bank of China
—	...	...	...	East India Bank

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th December 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	23,732	0	0
Merchandize	24,729	0	0
Telegraph	475	0	0
Total Rs.	1,36,936	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,499	0	0
Merchandize	53,957	0	0
Telegraph	693	0	0
Total Rs.	96,109	0	0
Increase Rs.	37,827	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. DAHLIA, 1,3·4 tons, Captain R. Joy, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and seven hundred and twenty-seven pilgrims.

THE BARQUE WINDERMERE, 695 tons, Captain S. Wright, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 18,200 Indian maunds salt, and general cargo.

THE s. s. ZANTE, 1,022 tons, Captain T. S. Fox, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool, (November 5th), calling at Malta and Port Said via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—41 cases wine, 150 casks sulphate of copper, 57 packages steel iron, 10,500 bricks, 117 kegs nails, 10 bales twist, 2·0 barrels alum, 2,251 bundles iron hoops, 350 kegs red lead, 20 packages cottons, 10 cases iron nails, 25 cases soap, 35 cases wine and spirit, 3,231 bundles, 23 cases and 3,533 bars iron, 311 cases tinplates, 50 cases copper, 4 cases glass ware, 4 cases optic glass are, 1,150 and 151 packages pipes, 119 bags fire clay, 20 cases varnish, 48 cases colour and paints, 21 cases hardware, 5 casks cement, 25 cases fireworks, and many other packages of merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Remington and Co.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Fortuna (s)	Angel	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Dahlia, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda. Barque Windermere, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Zampa, to Liverpool. Steamer Cathay, to Southampton, &c. Ship Stamboul, to Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
3	Tse Kya Yeen		
	Byan (s)	Brown	Rangoon, Nov 29.
4	Forfarshire	Jones	Port Hunter, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
4	Cholula	...	...
	Callirhoe	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
5	Ethiopia (s)	Calcutta
	Hydaspes (s)	Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29 901
Temperature of the Air	78 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·6
Dew Point	68 4
Relative humidity of Air	0·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85 7
Minimum do. do	70·4
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	217

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM LONDON.

Agra s, 19 cases stout, 312 cases ale, 2 cases hardware and 336 packages medicine, &c., Treacher and Co.

Curadee s, 50 barrels coal tar, Tyabbily Byrally ; 29 packages medicine and 2 casks glassware, Treacher and Co.

Parsee s, 10 cases salad oil, Shaik Esmail Khaluk ; 30 cases champagne, 30 cases hock, 62 cases claret, 50 cases marganiz, 250 cases brandy, 31 cases providens, 27 cases cider, 29 crates empty sodawater bottles, 1 cases butter, 50 casks disinfecting powder, and 62 packages medicine, &c., Treacher and Co.

J C Stevenson s, 50 casks medicine, 1 case hardware, 25 cases springwater, 47 cases empty sodawater bottles, 119 cases provision, 2 cases earthenware, and 5 cases sugar, Treacher and Co.

Utopia s, 961 bundles hoop iron, Rali Brothers ; 7 casks chinaware, Grindlay, Groom and Co.

Mongolia s, 10 cases eau de colonne, H Clason and Co ; 15 cases glass beads, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

Thibet s, 6 cases glass beads, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

Cathay s, 150 kegs red lead, Tyabally Chandabhoy, 32 cases boots and shoes, Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo ; 25 bales paper, M G S and W Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s, 56 bales wool, Dewjee Premjee ; 45 bales wool, and 40 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 40 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 82 bales cotton, Runchordass Maticchund ; 29 bales cotton, Gairam Dyall ; 51 bales cotton, Shamjee Canjee ; 90 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 19 bales cotton Bhimjee Chapsee ; 59 bales cotton, Thakersy Khetsy ; 14 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyall ; 209 bales cotton, Bhuwanjee Chaturbhooj ; 128 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchor ; 27 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 23 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund ; 32 bales wool, Magoomul Gaisoondy.

Stelvio s, 64 bags pepper, W M Wittson and Co ; To bales cotton, Harrydass Khimjee ; 54 bales cotton, Keswejee Malsee ; 319 cwts cotton yarn, Talub Arbee ; 879 bags linseed, and 25 bags myrabollams, Knoop and Co.

Zampa s, 3,300 bags wheat, and 6,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 6,400 bags wheat, 38 sacks, Hobart and Co.

Cathay s, 9 cases Cambay stone, Mooleerdhur Purbhoodass.

FOR LONDON.

Tartar s, 3,060 bags linseed and 3,920 bags rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 20 bales, Nanabhoy Allarkia.

Cathay s, 107 cases oil sumum, Allana Munjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s, 1,640 bags teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Juno s, 20 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 400 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 66 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s, 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Juno s, 5 bags tamarind, 5 robbins copra, and 1 case glass bangles, Essack Salloon.

FOR ANCONA.

Geelong s, 1 bale hides, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Juno s, 2 pots rosa oil, Cayemally Tyebally ; 19 bags tamarind, Essack Salloon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khashrar s, 63 bales twist, the N D P S and W Co ; 34 bales twist, Balkrishna Samjee ; 43 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 160 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 108 bales cotton, Roopjee Ramjee ; 125 bales cotton, H J M A Khaluk ; 63 bales cotton, S N Tulatee ; 15 bales twist, Abdool Cader Cumroodin ; 31 bales cotton, Abdool Cadur Cumroodin ; 75 bales, twist, Nursee Keswejee and Co ; 28 bales twist Dyall Rut'oonsee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 7.

Sylvester, Surg Major, Bombay 1st Grenadier Regt N I, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Read, Lieut. Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Deesa.
Beville, Sub Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Deesa.

HIGH COURT.—9TH DECEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

Equity Side.

For Further Directions and Costs.

Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarukhia Soomar.—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

70-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mohunlall Kessowram vs Hurribhoy Motiram.

480-74—Prescot and Winter—Bhicajee widow, &c., vs Khoja Laduck Hajee and another—Fletcher and Smith.

288-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knopp and another vs Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.

90 75—Jayrajbhai and Sayani—Gowdani Beteejee Maharaj and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundrooben Jeffersun and Payne.

432-75—Jameetji C Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Janardhun and G.

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadamceya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbehee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

415-75—M H Khan—Shu Goolabchund Nemchand vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.

330-75—M H Khan—Shu Coolabchund Namchund vs Villa Bhima and others—Bicknell.

306-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer W vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M B Limited vs Cazee Bhaodeen—Shamrow Pandoorung.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For Counsel's Reply.

2-75—Rimington, Hore and Langle—Sir Charles Forbes and others vs The ship Monarch, &c—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

For Judgment.

317-74—Shamrao P—Antajee Sakram Pandit vs Anandarao Veenayeck and others—M M Munshi.

LONG CAUSES.

269-75—Khunderao M—Dossabhoy Hormusjee vs Buchoobai Parsee—A. Framjee.

528-75—Archer F—Bachoobai vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee D.—Khunderao Morojee.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Nerlad Spinning and W Co vs Annunjee Visharam—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Part heard.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mirs Shaw—L Fletcher.

LONG CAUSE.

267-75—K Morojee—Manockjal Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Cowasjee.

353-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chunilal Vurjeevandass vs Jeevunbai—P Cowasjee.

331-75—Jefferson and Payne—Dyal Purshotum vs Culla Parbhan—Mr Bhugwandass M.

609-74—Ch-lk and Purser—Mahomedi widow vs Haji Aly Mahomed ana others—Crawford and Bovey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSE.

483-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Jugsonath vs Abdool Latif Khan Mirza Ali—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

504-74—L Fletcher—Vissonjee Nathoo vs Shamjee Gopall—In person—Part heard.

551-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Mulloo Ramji vs Damjee Ramjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dewalibai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Bovey.

310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs The B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.

350-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Govandass Balakidass vs Ballapraad Guneshdass—Jefferson and Payne.

327-75—Lyon and Tobin—The Island Bank Ld vs Mofilall Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani.

491-75—H M Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manockjall Damodhardass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australia	,, 11	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 14	4 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after 15th October next, until further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6.30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer *after* 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 13	Monday	Dec. 27
,,	,, 20		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pice ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pice ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pice ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pice.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformistanions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 5	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 14	Tuesday	Dec. 28

QUEENSLAND VIA SINGAPORE.

Tuesday ... Dec. 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ... Dec. 11

In accordance with the above Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

On every Tuesday, until further notice, an extra Steamer, of the B I S N Company, is despatched to Karwar, touching at the intermediate Ports. Mails for Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, and Karwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	3-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c. for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 12 NOON, 2 P.M., 3 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 5-30 P.M., for Panwell, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 NOON and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 6 P.M. for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. ; The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 6-30 o'clock for ordinary, and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At 5 P.M. and up to the time of starting (7 P.M.) late fees are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas, on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton no exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DR. C. F. KHORY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountains.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER—December 5th, at Dhoolia, Khandeish, the wife of Lionel Ashburner, C. S., of a son.

MAYNARD—December 7th, at Mophanee Mines, C.P., the wife of Charles Maynard, Esq., Mining Engineer, Agent and Manager of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Limited, of a daughter, (Fourth Wife and Issue).

WINTER—December 7th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. A. Winter, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PYM—December 7th, at Byculla, of typhoid fever, Lizzie Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Pym, aged 13.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—December 4th, at Lahore, the wife of Captain C. S. Bailey, 11th Regiment, Adjutant, Punjab Volunteers, of a daughter.

BROWN—December 5th, at Taljhari, Santalia, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Brown, C. M. S., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1875.

THE recent repulse of the Egyptian invaders of Abyssinia appears to have been a more serious affair than the brief telegram referring to it had led us to suppose. It seems that a force of 400 Egyptian troops marched inland from Tajurrah under Mr. Munzinger, formerly well-known as the British Consul at Massowa, and of late years distinguished by his ambition to conquer and govern all Abyssinia as the representative of the Khedive of Egypt. The force was attacked on the river Hawash, and all except 146 of the troops were killed. Mr. Munzinger and his wife were among the slain. A force sent to the relief of the first invading party met with disasters ; and reinforcements were then sent for to Suez. To-day's telegram informs us that the Commander-in-Chief of the Khedive's army has left Egypt to take the command of the forces in Abyssinia, and no doubt a determined effort will now be made to annex the whole country to the Khedive's dominions. This news suggests the reflection that, in spite of the remonstrances of the anti-Slavery Society, Egypt may be bent on using English money to subdue both Abyssinia and Zanzibar. Mr. Munzinger had become a simple adventurer, eager to carve out a Kingdom for himself in Africa ; and M'Killop Pasha, ex-Captain of the British Navy, who heads the raids along all the Eastern coast, has a strong dash of the buccaneer in him. It is hardly becoming that England should let all Eastern Africa be harried by such men, who have no civilization to introduce in place of the barbarism they wage war against.

THE Government of India has shown some natural anxiety to persuade the public that Sir Louis Mallet's mission to India has really no meaning. We were assured, not long ago, that the Viceroy's financial policy commands the respectful admiration of the Secretary of State in Council, and that Sir Louis Mallet was coming out, not to teach the Government of India the true principles of commercial legislation, but merely to see his old friend Lord Northbrook and have a pleasant trip during the winter months of the year. Of course, it was added, when two such men meet, they will talk about the Tariff and other matters of that kind ; but nothing like interference with the paramount authority of the Viceroy to levy taxation in this country at his pleasure could possibly be meditated. Our own information from home led us to a very different conclusion. Lord Salisbury has promised the Lancashire manufacturers, almost in so many words, that he will relieve their trade from the burden of the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarn ; and there can be no reasonable doubt that one of the principal objects of the mission undertaken by Sir Louis Mallet is to overcome the reluctance of the Government of India to parting with the revenue yielded by these duties. The ground has been cleared so far, that the duties are admitted on all hands to be to a certain extent protective in their operation, while no responsible speaker or writer now ventures to maintain that it is the duty of the State to go on protecting the Indian cotton industry. The Bombay mills have been protected till the complete command of the Indian market has been secured to them for the classes of goods they turn out ; and, if they cannot now hold their own against the competition of Manchester in spite of the removal of the duties by which their rival is handicapped, all that can be said is that the Indian cotton industry deserves to perish. It is not to the advantage of the country that a domestic industry which cannot stand alone should be supported by a system of protective duties, so that it may have the privilege of supplying the natives with dearer cloth than they might purchase from foreigners if the ports were open. We have, therefore, always advocated the repeal of the import duties on those classes of English goods which are exposed to the competition of Indian manufactures ; and the Government of India admits—what is indeed incontestable—that this would be the right policy to adopt, in the interest not only of Manchester but of India. But it has been urged that there would be great practical difficulty in drawing the line between goods that ought on this principle to be exempt from duty and those that might fairly be taxed for purposes of revenue. The line would necessarily vary with the improvement in the quality of the yarn and cloth manufactured in India ; and the State would be under the necessity of perpetually readjusting the Tariff. Again, the Custom House officials would find it an impossible task always to discriminate to a nicety between the goods that should be placed just above and those that fell just below the line. These arguments, to which we cannot but think that undue weight was attached, led the Government of India to reject what would have been the best mode of depriving Manchester of her only legitimate grievance. It was determined to retain the purely protective duties ; and, as the Government shrank from making itself odious by levying excise duties on Indian manufactures in order to put home and foreign goods on an equal footing, recourse was had to the extraordinary expedient of trying to propitiate Manchester by imposing an import duty on long-stapled cotton, the effect of which would be to prevent an extension of the Indian industry and the invasion of the market for fine goods in which Manchester has hitherto had no rival to contend against. It is not easy to find out who was the author of this ingeniously stupid device, which has given equal offence here and in England and has left the problem the Government of India had to deal with absolutely unsol

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MISSION TO EGYPT.

LONDON, 7TH DEC.

Colonel J. Stokes, R. E., will accompany the Right Hon. Stephen Cave to Egypt. Mr. Victor Buckley, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Secretary to Mr. Cave, and Mr. W. H. White, Deputy Accountant General at the War Office, Financial Secretary. Mr. Archer Taylor, of the Foreign Office, has also been attached to the Mission.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, 7TH DEC.

Ratil Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army, has left here to take command of the Egyptian Forces in Abyssinia.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, 7TH DEC.

Congress was opened yesterday; the President's message will be delivered to-day.

LONDON, 7TH DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7lbs. Shirtings.....6s. 9d.

8lbs. do.....7s. 10½

40s. Mule Twist.....0 -11½

3 per cent. Consols for Account.....93⅞

5 per cent. French Rente 1872.....104½

The sum of £69,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Arcot.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

8TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in Transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 11 hours 15 minutes.

Minimum time, 1 hour 18 minutes.

Average time occupied, 5 hours 55 minutes.

The next steamer for Penang leaves Rangoon on the 15th December.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 8TH NOV., 7-34 A. M.

Mail steamer Khive, from China, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, 8TH NOV., 11-1.

H. M. S. Doris and Topaze sailed for Calcutta this morning.

DEFINITIVE arrangements have been made for the Duke of Buckingham, accompanied by his Council and officials, to begin residence on the Neilgherries about the 1st of March next.

THE quantity of tea exported from India from the 1st of January to the 31st October was 18,733,500lbs., as compared with 12,850,000lbs. imported during the corresponding period of last year.

MOODY and Sankey's hymn books have been pretty well circulated apparently, for an authoritative statement has been made that the actual number sold from Jan. 1 to July 1 1875 was three million five hundred and fifty-one thousand.

THE Marine authorities, Calcutta, are said to have telegraphed to the Head Quarters of the Prince of Wales that, at the time fixed for his arrival in that port, the state of the river will not admit of the squadron being brought up to Calcutta.

THE receipts from nine sales of Bengal opium and eight months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £221,146. Bengal opium has realised £424,859 more than the estimate, but the duty on Malwa is £203,713 less than the estimate.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore was expected to arrive at Madras by special train at a quarter to seven on Monday morning. He would be received at the Central Railway station by a guard of honour from a native regiment and a salute would be fired from the Fort battery.

THERE is now a second mail service to Australia, *via* Singapore and Torres Straits, to Brisbane and Sydney. The despatch has been so arranged as to enable India to enjoy postal communication with Australia twice a month. The advertisement issued by the Post Office will be found in another column.

ONE of the latest items of news from China, but which requires confirmation, is that *Li-si-Tahi* has been captured; and that he awaits his examination by the commission under Messrs. Baber and Grosvenor. Further, that nine men engaged in the murder of Mr. Margary have also been caught; and that articles belonging to the ill-fated traveller were found on their person.

WE read in the Dacca paper, the *East*, that Nawab Abdul Ghani Mia intends to present to the Prince of Wales a pair of young elephants, 5 feet high, two tiger cubs, an ivory mat, an ivory cover for pillow, a silver chandelier, a box made of silver wires, gold embroidered velvet sheets, &c. But surely, adds the *Englishman*, some specimens of the celebrated Dacca muslin have not been forgotten, as these are now fast becoming curiosities.

THE following telegram was received by the Madras Government on Saturday:—"Prince decided not to go by sea unless land route is closed by cholera. Please maintain original arrangement for journey by railway from Tuticorin, telegraphing Tuesday; the seventh, latest health reports of stopping stations on line of journey. If health reports are favourable, Prince will stop *en route* where originally proposed, reaching Madras Saturday four or five afternoon, time for public entry, but not levee." The Hon. Mr. Robinson started by Friday evening's train, at an hour's notice, for Madura and Tuticorin, in connection with the above arrangements.

Cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the 31st October 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1873:—

.....	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,31,48,824	2,81,04,875	2,53,56,333
Bengal	2,04,22,770	2,03,93,870	1,95,13,767
Assam	....	18,78,242	31,14,796
British Burmah	40,18,520	45,28,942	49,26,493
N. W. Provinces	1,91,28,626	1,17,42,408	1,40,86,635
Oudh	63,27,169	36,78,533	49 66,8 5
Punjab	98,60,059	1, 2,72,01	99,76,826
Bombay	2,78,28,137	1,42,14,273	1,73,1,154
Central Provinces	64,35,109	24,35,107	35,36,1 9
Madras	2,44,83,742	1,72,06,264	2,10,84,062
Total.....	14,14,45,566	11,70,35,843	12,36,51,904

A CALCUTTA paper gives some particulars of the suicide of Captain Hunter, which was announced by telegram on Monday last:—We regret to have to announce that Captain C. E. Hunter, of the Corps of Guides, committed suicide at the Great Eastern Hotel on Saturday morning. The deceased had come down to Calcutta some four days previously, having been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. A coroner's inquest was held at the Great Eastern Hotel in the afternoon, but nothing was elicited that in any way accounted for the fatal act. Major Upperton, a friend of the deceased, could only give evidence to the effect, that he had noticed him as being low spirited during the past few days. It further appeared in evidence that Captain Hunter had gone out to dinner on Friday night, and had gone to bed without waking his servants. At about 5-15 A.M., a gun shot was heard by one of the assistants at the hotel, who took no further notice of the matter at the time. The body was discovered in the bath-room half an hour later by one of the servants. It appears that the deceased had fired an express rifle into his mouth; the head had been burst open by the explosion, and death was instantaneous. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 2nd December 1875, that rain has fallen during the week in some quantity in the southern districts of Madras (except Malabar): in Sind there has been a heavy fall in Kurrachee, and general rain elsewhere: more or less rain has also fallen in the western and central districts of the Punjab and in parts of Rajpootana. Elsewhere, with the exception of a slight shower at Darjeeling, the returns are blank, though clouds are reported from several places in Bengal. Prospects in Madras continue good. In Mysore the drought still makes the condition of the crops critical. In Sind the rain has benefitted the rabi, though not beneficial to the kharif crops. In Bombay rain is wanted in the Deccan: elsewhere the crops promise fairly. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajpootana and Central India. In Bengal there is no change. In almost all districts except those of North Behar and North Bengal a good outturn of the late rice crop is expected: the fears of an extensive failure are limited to the sub-divisions of Madhobani, Sitamarhi and Soopole. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects continue generally excellent, though rain would be beneficial in some districts. In the Punjab prospects are very good. Reports from Assam and British Burmah are favourable.

THE *Englishman*:—A meeting was held at the East India Railway Company's offices on the 1st instant, with Mr. Roberts, the Agent, in the chair, at which Colonel Fisher and other Government officers, besides the principal railway officials were present, to consider the subject of raising subscriptions to erect a memorial to the late Mr. C. Stephenson, as a mark of the high estimation in which he was held by his brother officials and those employed under him. It was decided that subscription lists should be sent round to heads of departments throughout the line for the purpose, and that the minimum subscription for Europeans should be fixed at Rs. 16, and for natives at one rupee. As soon as it has been ascertained how much the subscriptions are likely to amount to, another meeting will be held to decide upon the form of memorial to be adopted. So far as we can ascertain, it is most probable that a large sum, between 20 or 30,000 rupees, will be collected, which will leave a good surplus after providing a suitable monument, either in the Cathedral or in the Cemetery. We have heard so much of late of the distress of railway employés on their dismissal, or of their families on their sudden death, that we trust if such a large sum as is expected is subscribed, it may be used as the nucleus of a "Stephenson Memorial Fund," to which the railway employés might be allowed to subscribe monthly, to furnish assistance to employés on leaving the railway service, or to their families on their death.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is determined to put an end to the dacoity which still exists in that Presidency, and in order the more effectually to do so a circular has lately been issued addressed to all Commissioners of districts, who are directed to impress upon every district Magistrate and upon every district Superintendent of Police in each division the necessity of taking active and energetic means for its suppression. The dacoities that occur now-a-days are not attended with the atrocities that formerly made the raids of dacoits so terrible, but are perpetrated by the local bad characters who commit depredations in districts which are comparatively unprotected. Sir R. Temple proposes to make "patient and judicious enquiries from convicted dacoits undergoing their sentences in jail," and from the confessions which these men in confinement may be disposed to make the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to secure a similar fate for those who are at large and who are engaged in their nefarious business. Sir R. Temple deserves commendation for this ingenious device and, without doubt, the police may be able to make some important captures by this means. The superintendents of jails would be useful men in carrying out this scheme, and the jailors will certainly be found to be indispensable. The movements of persons of bad character, and whose habits are suspected, are to be systematically watched and information is to be forwarded to neighbouring districts whenever persons with damaged characters are known to have left their homes. Each police division of the Presidency is to make a report by the end of this cold season of the measures that have been adopted for the repression of dacoity and their result.

A SCHOOL *fete* at Madras is to form a part of the public entertainments there during the visit of the Prince of Wales. We read in the *Madras Times* that His Grace the Most Noble the Governor has been pleased to signify his intention of being present at the *fête* which will, in all probability, take place on Thursday, the 16th instant. The position assigned for the assembling of each school, for the different sets of acrobats and jugglers, for the two military bands and the two native bands, for the various sports, and for the distribution of the food to children of various castes, is being laid down on a plan of the whole park. The amusements are to commence at 3 P.M. At 3-20 the drums will be beaten as a signal for the distribution of buns, fruit, &c., after receiving which the children will be left to their own devices. At 5 P.M. bugles will be sounded as a signal for the girls to assemble at their original point of meeting where they will be formed into order for a general assembly, and march to the tramway cars or their own conveyances. At half-past five, the amusements will terminate with the bands playing the national anthem when the boys will assemble as the girls will have endeavoured to do. The different amusements will be scattered over the Park in such a manner as to distribute the points of attraction so as to avert undue crowding on any particular spot. The tramway cars have been engaged for the day, and will, it is expected, make four trips and bring on to the ground upwards of 3,000 girls. The subscriptions amount to about Rs. 2,600, but much more is required to carry out the wishes of the Committee, and the public are earnestly appealed to for further contributions. Some schools, it is a pleasure to report, have raised more money than is sufficient to pay for their share of the entertainment.

THE *Deccan Herald* has the following account of the departure of Mr Saunders from the Residency, Hyderabad:—"We understand, by a private letter received from Secunderabad, that the Resident, Mr C. B. Saunders, left that place by the ordinary passenger train on Saturday morning. The circumstances connected with his departure tend to show that he did not either care or like to have a parting visit from Sir Salar Jung, the Minister, and the other Nawabs. The rail way station at Hyderabad was the most likely place for the Resident to start from, being the nearest from the Residency. The Mooktiarool-Mulk, Nawab Mook-roomdowla, and other Nawabs, as well as the leading officials in the Nizam's dominions were present there to meet him. But it appears that Mr. Saunders went to his bungalow at Bolarum over night, and from that place came to Secunderabad station, and evaded going on to the next station of Hyderabad where the train usually stops for more than 15 minutes. It appears that the arrangement was made with the District Traffic Superintendent to attach the Resident's saloon carriage at the other end of the train, and detach it at the Hoosain Saugur Junction, from which place the train takes a curve to go to Hyderabad, and on the train starting from Hyderabad the saloon was coupled again. The Nawabs and others on hearing that the Resident's saloon was detached at the Hoosain Saugur Junction, made a move towards that place, but were disappointed as the train moved on before they could reach the junction. Mr. Dewey accompanied the train on his district, and returned by the evening train on the same day which brought Sir Richard Meade to Hyderabad. All the Nawabs and officials were present to receive the in-coming Resident who, on alighting from his carriage, touched his hat to all those who were present, and went straight on to the Residency accompanied by Major Fraser."

THE *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 10 contains the following summary of news about the new African Expedition:—We have the highest satisfaction in announcing that the letters from Mr. Stanley, committed to the charge of M. Linants de Bellefonds, have safely reached us, notwithstanding the assassination of Colonel Gordon's representative. They prove to be of the deepest interest, containing a full description of the South Eastern, Eastern, and Northern shores of the Great Lake, the unity and magnificence of which the Commissioner of *The Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* has been the first to reveal. They confirm the importance of the river Shimeeyu as the principal feeder of the lake, and the farthest source of the Nile as yet discovered, while they give greater import than before to the adventurous voyage made round the Victoria Nyanza. Mr. Stanley depicts in a most graphic manner the incidents of his cruise, including several conflicts with the treacherous slave-dealers upon the Lake, as well as his cordial and ceremonious reception by King Mtesa, about whose change of religion there will be found particulars of a kind most interesting to all the friends of Africa. The letters contain valuable geographical data in illustration of the map already forwarded, including soundings of the Victoria Nyanza and an exploration of the White Nile above Ripon Falls. Taken together with the despatches heretofore published, they complete the grand discovery which it has been the good fortune of our Commissioner to make in this joint Expedition. We shall print this further intelligence as soon as it has been received by the *New York Herald*. We may add, from news forwarded by a special correspondent at Khartoum, that the circumstances attending the lamentable death of M. de Bellefonds render the arrival of these letters most remarkable. Colonel Ernest de Bellefonds met Mr. Stanley at Mtesa's capital on the 12th of April, and took farewell of him on the 17th, when Stanley left, accompanied by thirty canoes of the king, which, however, afterwards returned. De Bellefonds party, bearing his despatches, had nearly reached Colonel Gordon's station when he was attacked by the Bari, and massacred along with thirty-six followers. Only four soldiers escaped, and it appears that the stained and torn letters which are now safely in our possession were flung aside, and found afterward by a detachment of Colonel Gordon's forces. The natives carried off all the rifles of De Bellefonds' party. We cannot but draw attention to the singular good fortune which has thus brought home for the benefit of science one valuable dispatch entrusted to a negro trader in the wilds of Usukuma, and another pillaged and flung aside in the jungle by Bari robbers.

THE *Pioneer's* "special" writes from Madras, where he has been waiting for the Prince:—"Madras is very much infested by pretty women. I have no opinion of my own on such matters, but I believe this is confessed on all hands. Now Bombay is singularly exempt from them. On the other hand, there are no white ants here, and punkahs, though just now perhaps superfluous, are universal. Thus Providence, you see, distributes its compensations with very respectable impartiality. On one account, however, I shall never forgive the Madrassees. On what ground of merit, pray, is it of their own or their forefathers, that they should be enabled to live in palaces at the rent which a subaltern pays for a dusty dreary lean-to in the North West?" The Government House of Allahabad might perhaps (but I doubt it) find a tenant here at Rs. 150 a month. In fact a hundred rupee house here would fetch a thousand a month at Bombay and be cheap at the money. Very modest people in Madras have houses with five or six public rooms. As for compounds, I should say that fifteen acres was about the average. I am told that several have a straight avenue of more than a quarter of a mile from the entrance gate to the house. The consequence naturally is that the distances in Madras are killing to horses. If a man lives within three miles of you, he is accounted a neighbour. Wishing to call on our former Chief Justice, I asked where Sir Walter Morgan lived. "Well, his house is rather out of the way," was the reply, "about seven miles off." But don't suppose he is considered to live in the Mofussil; his house is by no means a hermitage, and is strictly within the bounds of Madras. Mulhar Rao lives here, and his deposition is *ex post facto* justified by the degraded existence the creature passes here. Government House is finely decorated; but in spaciousness and accommodation hardly preserves its proper supremacy over the countless private palaces of the place. A happy augury for society in Madras is that there are no fewer than seven ladies in the Duke of Buckingham's family, and they seem to have made a very favour able impression. Lady Mary Grenville does the honours, and with a pleasant *empressement* that has won her suffrages all round. Another nice feature in the Government House arrangements, which I hear warmly appreciated on all hands, is the cheerful politeness with which the Duke's A.-D.-Cs. do their spiriting. Of course there is nothing like rudeness ever to be apprehended from an Indian aide-de-camp; but still it is not unknown for some of those eminent creatures to approach their duties with an evident lassitude—as if you really were the last straw—that makes you uncomfortable with self reproach at adding to their toils. Altogether the Duke, his family, and his staff are very well spoken of."

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Bheema Shewjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, for cruelly torturing his bullocks at Dongree.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 4 h December, was 56 feet. In the corresponding week last year it was 55 feet and 9 tenths.

ASSAULT.—Ruggoonath Succaram, a Hindoo cook was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting a woman named Sundree on the previous day.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy driver was fined Rs. 5 yesterday by Mr. P. Ryan on being adjudged guilty of driving a vehicle in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

A DEFAULTER.—A Portuguese, named Francis De Souza, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of travelling in a railway carriage of the B. B. and C. I Railway Company without having paid his fare, under section 3, Act 18 of 1854.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim on view of the body of Wittoo Mahadoo, a toddy drawer, about forty years of age. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was recorded:—"That death was caused by his having accidentally fallen from a cocoanut tree."

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Edward Power, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Millard, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. On admitting the charge, he was sent to the Government Workhouse.

A BREACH OF THE TODDY LICENSE.—Anunta Visram Nazrakar and three others were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of drawing toddy from certain cocoanut trees without a license from the Collector of Bombay. Defendant No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the other three Rs. 3 each.

GAMBLERS.—Khimjee Hurreeram and two other Hindoos were charged before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, with gaming in a public place with dice and money. They were adjudged guilty. No. 1 was fined Rs. 2 and the other two were fined Rs. 4 each. A similar charge was preferred against one Rowjee Mookta, before the same Magistrate, and, on conviction, he was fined Re. 1.

THEFT OF A NOTE FOR RS. 1,000.—A correspondent writes as follows:—In your to-day's issue I observe that you make a mention that the two Jews, who receive a Rs. 1,000 note knowing to have been stolen, are clerks I may say that they are not so. One of them is employed and not educated, and the other a noted thief. Please, therefore, make the necessary correction in your to-morrow's issue.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, an Eranee Parsee, named Ardaseer Bomanjee, a sherbut shop-keeper at Girgaum, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McDermott, with illicitly selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30, being an old offender.

DEATH OF THE SECOND DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT.—We regret to announce the death of Bai Cassibai, wife of Mr. Pandoorong Hurrichunderjee, and second daughter of the late Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett, at the residence of her father, in Breach Candy. She was 48 years of age. The funeral took place yesterday morning, attended by a large number of the deceased's friends and relatives. She has left behind her a son and two daughters.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The subjoined programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens at 5-30 P.M. this evening:—

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Polka Mazurka	Cornet Obegato
Selection	Les Pres St. Gervais
Valse	Casino Tanze
Galop	Durch die Lufte

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KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We would call the attention of the Suddur Court to the necessity for preventing the Small Causes Court from attaching the miserable stipends drawn by peons and such like poor people, earning seven and eight rupees per mensem, on which they have to maintain large families. To attach the "salaries" of men in circumstances but a degree above starvation point, is a most cruel proceeding. If they have any moveable property let the creditors seize it; if they have not, and if they be put into jail, they would be better off than by having their pay attached, for the batta money allowed them in jail, amounting to 4 annas per diem, would be equivalent to the amount of their monthly earnings. It is high time that obnoxious tribunal, the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes, which stinks in the nostrils of every honest man, was abolished. Its existence is a disgrace to the administration of Kurrachee.—*Sindian.*

SEVERE STORM IN POONA.—Poona was visited last night by a severe storm of thunder, lightning and rain. It had been cloudy for several days, and all day yesterday storms seemed to be threatening to come to us from all points of the compass. The thunder was heard to growl in the distance at intervals. About 5-15 P.M. a storm came up from the direction of Poorundhur and the Bap Deo Ghat. At first it came with all the fury of an approaching cyclone, and the wind seemed let loose upon us from all quarters of the heavens. The dust darkened the air, moved in eddies round our houses, and filled them with its unwelcome filth. The storm set in so suddenly that drivers and pedestrians were alike taken by surprise and had to hurry into the nearest shelter. After ten minutes the storm burst in its fury a little to the south-west and west of Poona and the rain fell in torrents changing our dry and dusty roads in half an hour into water-courses. After raging nor more than an hour, the heavy part of the storm passed over towards Mowul, Khirigao and Tuligyaum; but as we write the clouds cover the heavens and the fightning flashes in different directions, so that we need not be surprised if the storm returns to us during the night. The fall of rain is most welcome; it will relieve the heat and oppression which have been so much felt during the past three or four days.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 8.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—At the last election for the Bombay Municipal Council, Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mundlik was returned, but, as it afterwards appeared, owed his good fortune to the fact that one of the voting papers had been overlooked. Had the error not occurred, the seat would have gone to Mr. J. M. Maclean. In spite, however, of this discovery, the Hon'ble Mr. Mundlik persisted for two months in holding on to his membership. The Municipality had no legal power to compel his resignation, even though he had been elected by mistake. It is to be hoped that the Collective Wisdom will take early steps to mend this curious flaw in its rules. Still more odd is the Hon'ble ex-member's defence of himself. He says he felt himself entitled, both "legally and morally," to adhere to his resolution, even though he was aware that the so-called election was condemned by the majority. The legality was perhaps undeniable; but where, under the circumstances, was the morality? At last, however, he thought better of it, and tendered his resignation, which was, of course, accepted. Having met, as the Councillors said, to rectify a mistake, they would, the reader imagines, have naturally proceeded to give Mr. Maclean his missing seat. But instead of doing that, some of them proposed that the seat should be given to some member of a community altogether unrepresented in the Municipality, numbers in Bombay about 140,000 souls—*viz.*, the Mahomedan community. The proposal fell through, and Mr. Maclean was duly elected; but the whole episode is not calculated to give one a high idea of the business-like qualities of the local Bombay parliament. —*Pioneer.*

The fault does not lie with the Corporation that it has not power to remove a member of the Town Council. The powers of the Corporation are defined by the Municipal Act. The business of Friday was, we think, discussed in very business-like way. Of course, wherever there is free discussion, odd things will be said, and strange motions brought forward; but the Collective Wisdom showed in a very conclusive manner its estimate of the conduct of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay's supporters.—ED. *B. G.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE SPOILT ROYAL TOUR.

(*Madras Times.*)

THE notifications of the Prince of Wales's arrangements issued by the local Government remind us of those notices of "farewell appearances" of minor theatrical stars, which every one knows are not meant to be believed. Each one is "positively the last." First, we are told that His Royal Highness is coming by Beypore, and then we are told that he won't do anything of the sort. He is coming by sea, and will hold a levee next Saturday, and then we are told that he is not coming by sea, and will not hold a levee. At the moment of writing, the latest official intimation is that the Prince of Wales will land at Tuticorin next Thursday, and will stop at the places between that town and Madras originally indicated for stopping, provided that they can, to-morrow, be declared free of cholera. The former announcements were made in fully as positive terms as this, and for our part we shall decline to believe in any arrangements until we see them carried into effect.

It is evident that the movements of His Royal Highness are controlled by whimsical and inconsistent influences that take but little account of the public convenience; and past experience warrants us in believing that the head of the Serapis may be turned towards the East Coast or the West, just as the humour happens to prevail at the moment. Not the humour in the Prince's mind, for, had his own predilections been consulted, we have no doubt that he would have gone straight through his original programme, like a man and a prince. But he has promised to travel in leading-strings, and he has been made to act a part quite foreign to his nature. He has been made to assume afraid of a degree of danger that raises a smile to every lip; he has been made to *seem* incapable of holding to a resolution for an hour at a time; and he has been made to seem selfishly indifferent to the loss and disappointment that all this vacillation and dangling have inflicted upon thousands of loyal and enthusiastic people. All this is so foreign to the Prince's own character, that we cannot believe that he has any responsible share in it; and, in our opinion, those who have done this are guilty of something very different from peerages and knighthoods. Not only has it chilled the affectionate loyalty of the people, but has gone far to bring the local Government into contempt. How can we expect the people to respect a Government that is treated as the Madras Government has recently been treated by the advisers of the Prince—ordered that day to do one thing, this day to undo it, and another day to do it again? We think that the local Government should have found means quietly to put a stop to this, and to exact decently respectful treatment from the little knot of courtiers who speak in the Prince's name. It may be good fun for them to play at "yes and no, yes and no," with the grave and reverend seigniors at Madras; but there ought to be a limit to larking when it costs several thousand pounds a day to carry it on. Already the Madras Government alone has spent more than the three lakhs that Mr. Disraeli said would be the entire cost of the Indian Tour, and every day that matters remain undecided greatly increases that cost, by involving further useless expenditure. Besides all this, the entire administrative work of large portions of this Presidency is brought to a stand-still by the vacillation and uncertainty that prevail. The local Government is fully occupied in receiving and answering contradictory telegrams, and, in sending members of their body on wild-goose-chases across country to make arrangements that are cancelled when the next telegraph station becomes Bombay about 140,000 souls—*viz.*, the Mahomedan community. The proposal fell through, and Mr. Maclean was duly elected; but the whole episode is not calculated to give one a high idea of the business-like qualities of the local Bombay parliament. —*Pioneer.*

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MAHABLESHWAR CLIMATE.—A correspondent writes from Mahable-khwar that the cold there is delicious, and that the few who are there now are thoroughly enjoying the cold climate. Several families have come up for the eight months, as it almost answers the purpose of a trip to England. The children are looking the pictures of health. There are several large families of children at present at Mahableshwar. Some of the children came up very sick, but they are now quite well again. The Mahableshwar Hills has a climate in which children thrive better than in any other in Western India.—*Deccan Herald.*

KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We would call the attention of the Suddur Court to the necess

lords of the cowering population. But life must go on somehow, even in the midst of unspeakable misery, and the people learnt to make the most of their brief breathing times, and habituated themselves to alarms and ceaseless anxiety. The peasants and fishermen along the Riviera, although they held by a thread to life and property, continued to gather their olives and draw their nets and even to enjoy their *festas* in the day, although they knew not what might be brought forth on the morrow. Nor were they altogether without places of refuge, nor was the Christian chivalry altogether extinct, although it had become somewhat cautious and calculating. A type of the most powerful feudal seigneurs of the day was Lord Lorne's venerable Knight of Orles. It was his guiding principle to meddle with no one, so long as no one meddled with him; but he looked closely to the defence of his almost impregnable stronghold, and drilled his numerous followers into a formidable military force. His own vassals felt safe under his shelter, but he offered nothing more than a refuge on his broad domains to their less fortunate neighbours. The poem opens with a description of the Riviera as we have attempted to portray it, and flows on in melodious numbers. Repeatedly we are reminded of "Lalla Rookh," as well by the smoothness of the measure as by the oriental imagery and accessories.

> "Here every slope and intervening dale
> Yields a sweet fragrance to the passing gale,
> From the thick woods where dark carobnus twine
> Their massive verdure with the hardier pine,
> And 'mid the rocks or hid in hollowed cave,
> The fern and iris in profusion wave;
> From countless terraces where olives rise,
> Unchilled by autumn's blast or wintry skies,
> And round the stems within the dusky shade,
> The red anemones their homes have made.
> From gardens where its breath for ever blows
> Through myrtle thickets and thin wreaths of rose."

Above the rich vegetation that clothes the lower slopes of the hills, and among the scenes of comparatively prosperous tranquility, where

> "The women, baskets poised above their brows,
> In long array beneath the citron boughs,
> Drive on the loaded mules with sound of bells,"

rises the frowning fortress of the Knights of Orles, and, *mutatis mutandis*, it is a faithful photograph of these Riviera townlets as we may sketch them now.

> "Upon the topmost ridge . . .
> Appears a castle strongest in the land,
> From the hard rock the grisly ramparts rise,
> Their front illumined by the morning skies,
> And sweeping from their broadening base away,
> The line of wall, the burghers' hope and stay,
> Encircles with low towers its stony pass,
> Where densely packed the dwellings heap the pass
> And girdling still the fast descending steep,
> Creats the last ridge that overhangs the deep."

Down from the Castle there come a couple of knights; the elder of them the sage old hero who lives in honour and personal safety on the strength of his former feats of arms;

> "The younger man who followed at his side
> Bore the same impress of a lofty pride.
> But all his bearing lacked the rigid mould
> That in the elder of tough metal told."

The son and heir, in fact, is a butterfly of the day, wasting his sunny youthtime in peaceful, if not ignoble pleasures, careless of the taunts of his stern parent, and setting off the many attractions of his person in the gay and fantastic fashions of the time. Of course he is the Guido and hero of the poem; the qualities of his martial race are only lying latent in him, and Lita is the lady-love who is to fire his slumbering ambition, and waken him out of his inactivity to deeds of high emprize. A storm gathers and bursts upon the knights and their train—

> "Gleams of a wondrous light, a moment stood
> On pallid sea and on wind-stricken wood,
> And dazzling where the shone the vision's sense.
> They fled; and chased by passions as intense,
> Passed with the swiftness of the blast and leaped,
> From gulf to cliff—then to the crags that heaped
> In grandeur, gainst the flying skies, appeared
> Like to white ashes that the fire has seared.
> And then the mists rolled over them as black
> Grew heaven's vault with darkest thunder wrack,
> From under which, increasing in fierce sound,
> A harsh and hissing noise spread fast around,
> And a low moaning, like a voice of dread,
> Welled, as if coming from the deep sea's bed."

They seek a passing shelter in the cottage of Lita's parents. Guido stands spell-bound before the vision of grace and beauty that breaks upon him, any vision his father looks favourably on the maiden. Her loveliness

> "—not such as in the North
> Blushes like sunshine through the morning mist—
> Was that of southern eve, quick-darkening, kissed
> By crimson lightnings of her burning day."

Guido's suddenly-born passion goes on growing with idle indulgence, and in his love-stricken mood he gives the poet occasion for a series of graceful descriptions of life and scenery that are all strongly steeped in a vivid local colour. He dreams of his mistress as he gazes from his castle battlements over the moonlit sea. His steps carry him to her cottage door, and he looks on half jealously from a distance while her presence is lightening the labours of the fishermen who are dragging her father's nets. Half conscious, half self-possessed, she shyly does the honours of the paternal house to her modest admirer, as, with the timidity of a real affection, he hazards the compliments which charm her while she shrinks from them. There is a pretty analysis of the insensibly strengthening sentiments which approaching the hearts of the high born knight and the humble maiden. What might have come of it all we cannot say, but stirring times are at hand, bringing with them an abundance of dramatic situations. El Sirad, a terrible Saracen Chief, who has long held a neighbouring stronghold, sweeps down upon the seaboard in the vicinity of Orles and returns with spoil and a train of prisoners. Conspicuous among these captives is Lita, the fairest of the prizes he has made, and she can well guess the fate he intends for her. Yet, thanks to weariness and innocence, she sleeps in her prison, and "her thought's fair images still sealed her face," when she is awakened by a veiled female. She owes her escape to the jealousy of one of El Sirad's Christian captives, who leads her beyond the walls of her prison, and bids her follow the course of the falling torrent, which will guide her steps to her friends in Orles.

> "And left alone she gazed above where frowned
> The black rocks darkly over the sombre pines.
> And over them the moon in rugged lines
> Of peak and glatier shone with starlight cold,
> And all was quiet save the s ream that told,
> Of restless haste, till home at last were found."

Prostrated by fatigue she is found by peasants and brought in to her friends and her home. Once restored to them, her spirit rallies with the extremity of their peril. She shows herself an Italian Maid of Saragossa, reviving the flagging spirits of the feeble garrison, always foremost in duty or danger, and winning the admiration of the brave old Knight who has turned to her in desperate defence. For Guido is gone with the best manhood of the beleagured place. The crafty strategy of old Sirad has sent the strength of the garrison to sea in a chase after the Saracen galleys that, eluding the Christian pursuit, have returned to aid in the assault of Orles. Of course, with the loss of his mistress, the youth's bearing rapidly begins to harden to

> "——the rigid mould
> "That is the elder of tough metal told."

He has changed suddenly to a hero and gallant captain, to his sire's pride and delight, and is gone raging after the misdoing ravishers. There is an animated picture of the start of his galleys, urged forward by the hundred sweeps of the rowers, and of the storm that bursts on them in all its fury when the fleet is well at sea

> "——The flotilla strown,
> Far o'er the sea is tossed apart and thrown
> From swelling ridges where the world is seen
> To lowly hollows walled with waters green."

While Guido is tossing in the wind-lashed waves the Saracens are pushing the storm of Orles, amid all the ruthless horrors of mediæval warfare. The defenders make the most of their ramparts; the "climbing swarms" are hurled from the broken scaling-ladders, but numbers so far prevail. Then flames break out among the houses the Arabs have won, and the assailants pay the penalty of carousing on drinks forbidden by the Prophet, being surprised by the horrors of the conflagration in their drunken slumber. The catastrophe is crowned, so far as they are concerned, by the sudden return of Guido, who falls on them in flank, while his father, sallying out of the citadel, falls mortally wounded in the final triumphant pursuit. With his dying breath he rewards his lovely side-de-camp,—

> The ashen lips with feeble effort smile
> As Lita kneels by Guido's side the while,
> And looking on his son and on the maid,
> 'Let naught against thy love for her be said.'"

To confirm with all form and ceremony the behest of the dying warrior come the tardy hosts of his liege Lord, Count William of Provence, and the Suzerain himself, taking the blushing peasant by the hand, holds her out as a bright example to his chivalry, and declares her "a lady of my land," commands her presence at his Court, and expresses his Sovereign approval of her nuptials with the Baron of Orles. Still as the load star of Guido's affection, she lights him to further deeds of patriotic glory. He does not receive the priceless reward of her hand till he has aided in the final expulsion of the Saracens from his country, and then

> They kneel before the altar, hand in hand,
> While thronged around Provence's warriors stand.
> Hush for the sacred rites, the solemn vow,
> That crowns with faith young Love's impetuous brow.
> The prayer is said; then as the Anthem swells,
> A peal rings out of happy marriage bells;
> Grief pales and dies 'neath Joy's ascending sun,
> For knight and maid have blent their lives in one !"

So ends the graceful story which Lord Lorne has wedded to melodious verse, and in these days when popular poets seem too often to deem ruggedness synonymous with power, we feel grateful for verse that flows in harmony. He has found a dramatic plot and subordinated its several incidents with no inconsiderable judgment, while he has transferred to his pages with graphic fidelity the poetry of the regions where his scenes are laid. Sometimes his metaphors are somewhat strained and his fancies a little far-fetched, but more generally they come to him easily and naturally. It strikes us that the ending is needlessly abrupt. In proportion to the length of the prelude and the leisurely development of the circumstances that led to the lover's passion, more might have been made of those exciting scenes at the end, where the violent action hurries us on fast towards the *denouement*, and in the bustle of those busy and pregnant times sentiment is only touched incidentally. But it is a questionable blemish after all, when "swing" and fire predominate over sentiment and sweetness, and Lord Lorne may be congratulated on a metrical romance not unworthy of the country and associations which suggested it.

GREAT DEBATE AT VERSAILLES.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

(*From "Daily Telegraph's" Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 11.

TROUBLED sittings we have had in plenty at Versailles all through the existence of this Assembly; wars and rumours have never been wanting, nor fair ladies to behold the fray; but one must go thirty months back, to that fateful sitting of May 24 1873, to recall the like o this day's excitement. In no case could the issue have been settled without hot and angry debate, but two incidents not directly attaching to the question stirred the House to fever heat. The one was M. Buffet's resolve to make of this a vote of confidence; the other the demand for a secret division—a counter-stroke of the Left. Every man distrusts his neighbour in such a case. It was early known that the Cabinet had confessed to itself the possibility of defeat under its new circumstances by deciding that the issue either way could not be accounted as directly affecting itself, and this news aggravated the confusion.

M. Ricard of course opened the debate. A ponderous gentleman, smooth-faced large featured, is the brilliant reporter of the Thirty. He speaks very clearly and loudly, with that vigour and grasp which are not eloquence, but a gift as valuable. He said, "The time has come for a decision. If universal suffrage means anything, it means that the number of the population must be the basis of the electoral system. The *scrutin de liste* fulfils this condition but the *scrutin d'arrondissement* violates it, for in the same department there are arrondissements of every size. In one 30 000 electors will name their representative, and in another 99,000 will have no larger privilege. But another arrondissement close by may count 1,000 voters more, and in right of 100,000 it will name two Deputies. Where is the equality? The *scrutin d'arrondissement* has, indeed, no other object but to destroy equality. It is the arbitrary system established by law. It kills minorities. The interest of the country should go beyond the parish."

M. Ricard was followed by the Minister of Justice. As the burly form of M. Dufaure was seen going slowly up the steps that lead to the tribune, the audience prepared to enjoy one of those incisive harangues which they have been accustomed to hear from the veteran Keeper of the Seals—nor were they disappointed. The harsh, grating voice let fall a succession of logically-disposed phrases which, delivered with deliberate, distinct emphasis, fell like volleys of bullets on the heads of his antagonists. Strangely enough, although M. Dufaure is not only a Republican by conviction, but is also so decided a Liberal that he remained an irreconcilable opponent of the Empire, he is quite as defiantly opposed to the Radicals as he was to the *regime* which he hated for its despotic origin. When in the tribune, indeed, the protests which his sense of the exigent momentum never fails to evoke from the Left seem to add acidity to his tones and bitterness to the expression of his views. After insisting on the heavy responsibility which devolves on the present Assembly—a responsibility, he added (amidst the applause of the Right), from which no secret scrutiny could protect them—M. Dufaure explained his idea of a Republican Government, which he would like to surround with Conservative guarantees borrowed from the institutions of Parliamentary Monarchy. He eschewed the idea of sustaining any blind affection for the *scrutin deliste*, which had sent them there. The circumstances of the election were so exceptional that many men shut up in Paris learned at the same time the news of their candidature and their election. Nor was the opinion of statesmen living in other times of any avail. Repelling the accusation that the Ministry desired to interfere with the principle of universal suffrage, he explained the advantages of what is here called the *scrutin uninominal*, that is to say, the election of a single Deputy by a single arrondissement. He then went on to show the disadvantages of the *scrutin de liste*, protesting, amidst murmurs from the Left, that, all the electors not being very enlightened, they would have difficulty in voting with discernment from a list of several names. This mode of voting does away with the sincerity of election; for candidate and electors are often unacquainted with each other. The *scrutin de liste* frustrates an elector's rights, M. Dufaure maintained, while the *scrutin uninominal* worked in favour of minorities. He instanced the case of the late M. Remusat, who, although unsuccessful on the whole, succeeded in obtaining a majority in several arrondissements, thus proving that in a general election the interests of the minority would have been protected. Much laughter and applause were provoked on the Right by M. Dufaure's emphatic repudiation of the principles enunciated during the recess by some of his colleagues. He concluded by expressing the wish that the Assembly would accept the responsibility of its decision.

But little enthusiasm had attended M. Dufaure whilst he spoke, and few cheers followed him when he sat down. When M. Gambetta moved towards the tribune there was a hush. Evidently he had prepared his speech with unusual care, and had especially fortified himself with calmness, for until the interruptions began, about five minutes after he commenced, he spoke quite coolly, but then the fever of his own eloquence began to burn within him. His passion rose, though he strove against it, and we saw again that most arrogant of all M. Gambetta's oratorical haughtinesses, by which he rebukes an interrupter. At the moment when some one, as passionate as himself, throws an insult or a contradiction in his face, M. Gambetta stops in the middle of his sentence, and stares, with a scorn indescribable, straight at his opponent's eyes. Every expression is at M Gambetta's command, from indignant reproach to ocular entreaty. He accompanied his spirited speech with energetic gesticulation, and in one sudden burst of passion he smashed a lamp placed at the corner of the tribune. The Left, which at first was not altogether in his favour (seeming to have undergone some change since M. Naquet's exploits) soon warmed into admiration, which several times boiled up to fever heat. The clapping of hands of the Left was more significant from the fact that the Right preserved for the most part a religious silence; indeed many even among the members of the Right crowded round the tribune and stared in unwilling admiration. M. Gambetta paced from side to side of the narrow tribune, tossed his long hair, and gesticulated with furious emphasis; but his eloquence triumphed over all exaggerations of manner, and the whole House owned its spell. He began by replying to M. Dufaure's statement that a veil hung between the country and the Assembly. "Everybody," he said, "knew full well what the country thought, and he added with a sentiment did little honour to a Minister, and was a confession of political blindness. Without going back to the past, as M. Ricard had done, there was much to be said on the question immediately before the House. The reply which the country would make to the next appeal to it would probably be greatly modified by the form in which that appeal was made. He said M. Dufaure had arrived at an entirely wrong conclusion from the Barodet-Remusat election. If the election had been carried on by the *scrutin d'arrondissement* M. Barodet would have been elected, as M. Dufaure very rightly said, by 14 arrondissements out of 22. But this did not prove anything against the *scrutin de liste*, for in this instance there was only one candidate to elect. Had there been two vacancies M. de Remusat would have been elected as well as M. Barodet; and this, moreover, was a conclusive proof that the *scrutin de liste*, instead of systematically crushing minorities, like the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, gave the fairest play to minorities. It was high time to give up the kind of declamation indulged in by the preceding speaker, who tried to represent the French nation in the eyes of Europe as ignorant and careless of the country's welfare. One of the advantages of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, says M. Dufaure, is to maintain close relations between the elector and the elected; but in the sketch he has made of the duties of the Deputy, it is easy to recognise the *mandat impératif* in all its rigour. It is the *scrutin de liste*, on the contrary, which favours these relations between elector and elected. Narrowing the circumscription will not diminish the number of candidates and if the elector be as ignorant as he has chosen to make him out, he will not be less embarrassed with the *scrutin d'arrondissement* than with the *scrutin de liste*. The elector obeys his interest, and he can tell the representatives who will serve it best. The Empire understood the force of universal suffrage better than do those classes which profess to be governing now; it understood universal suffrage to be strength of the peasantry. The adversaries of the *scrutin de liste* cannot reconcile themselves to universal suffrage. They try to trick it with the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. This *regime* could be understood under the government-by-censors of the days of Moncby, which was overthrown by an agitation of knives and forks. (Loud laughter.) It seemed then that universal suffrage would never have its day, and under such conditions Ministerial responsibility could never be anything but a sham used by the strong to make dupes. It is time to apply universal suffrage sincerely In vain do they raise the spectre of committees which threaten, as their very base, religion, property, the family, and the Cabinet. (Loud laughter.) They have stretched universal suffrage on the soil two fragments of which spring up like hydras at Lyons and Marseilles. Unluckily, they have found that the prime movers in the disorders were members of the police. (Applause on the left.) The true kernel of the question lies in the interest which a certain party thinks it has in the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. This party is neither the Legitimist party, nor the Bonapartist party, nor the Republican party. It is the other party, which, having already changed a Revolution at nurse, preserves the hope of being able to do likewise with the Constitution of the 24th of February. But these hopes are chimerical. The members of this party will be crushed between the two others, which invoke universal suffrage. They envy the electoral successes, but they do not know how to use their victories. Certain individuals may come back, thanks to rotten boroughs, but the party itself will never return. In reality, it is the interest of every party to have the *scrutin de liste*, and insure its triumph, such being the dilemma into which the Assembly has been thrown by a double-dealing policy to insure the triumph of the *scrutin de liste*."

The Speaker having laid on the table a demand for secret voting, it was then decided that the *scrutin secret* should be taken by appel nominal—that is to say, that each Deputy's name should be called out as he dropped his voting-paper in the urn. The first to mount the tribune was M. Thiers. After the counting had been completed, the result was announced as follows:

For the scrutin d'arrondissement	355
For the scrutin de liste	326
Majority for the Government	— 29

I need not comment on the importance of this result.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON MATERIALISM.

(*The Spectator.*)

PERHAPS it is our own fault that the moment Professor Tyndall leaves physical philosophy, and betakes himself to the theologic or metaphysical assumptions which underline it, we never fail to be bewildered as to what his meaning really is. He contributes, for instance, an essay to the November number of the *Fortnightly*, subsequently to appear, we are told, as a preface to his forthcoming "Fragments of Science," which, clear as is the style of its individual sentences, and clever as are certain of its sarcasms, appears to us to remain one of the obscurest riddles in modern literature, when, even after perusing it two or three times, we lay it down, and ask what, then, really is its drift and teaching? We will attempt to state its main positions in Professor Tyndall's own words, and then to show the exceeding difficulty of understanding what jointly they amount to. The Professor is answering the various critics of his Belfast address,—chief among them Mr. Martineau, on whom he expends the main portion of his philosophical ammunition. Now, if we understand him rightly, he has two complaints to make against the ablest of these critics. In the first place, they misunderstood him to say, without his having given any excuse for such a misunderstanding, that he can "explain" mind from matter. On the contrary, he maintains and proves somewhat elaborately that he has always said just the contrary, that even granting you could know absolutely the physical conditions of the molecules of the brain which correspond to each condition of consciousness,—to each thought, feeling, hope, perception, imagination, &c.,—you would not be a little nearer towards bridging the impassable chasm between a state of matter and a state of mind. "You cannot," he quotes from himself, "satisfy the human understanding, the demand for logical continuity between molecular processes and the phenomena of the human mind. This is a rock on which materialism must inevitably split, whenever it pretends to be a complete philosophy of the human mind." Well, then, here is Professor Tyndall's first position. Whatever strength there may be in materialism, here is one great and impassable flaw in it. It cannot get out of itself. It cannot bridge the gulf between matter and consciousness. If it proposes to do so, it is making a vain boast which it cannot sustain. So far then, Professor Tyndall is not a materialist. He apparently thinks it much more promising to investigate physical phenomena separately, and mental phenomena separately, than to try to explain the passage from the one to the other; but as there is a whole class of phenomena of the most important kind for which he can find no key in molecular causes, he so far admits, not speculative materialism, but the speculative failure of materialism. But this position is no sooner clearly established in the reader's mind, than, to his bewilderment, he suddenly finds himself overwhelmed by a very different class of equally positive and even tartly and dogmatically stated speculative opinions, such as, for instance, the following:—"Were not man's origin implicated, we should accept without a murmur the derivation of animal and vegetable life from what we call inorganic nature. The conclusion of pure intellect points this way, and no other. But this purity is troubled by our interests in this life, and by our hopes and fears regarding the world to come. Reason is traversed by the emotions, anger rising in the newspaper heads to the height of suggesting that the compendious shooting of the inquirer would be an act agreeable to God and serviceable to men. . . . . Our foes are, to some extent, they of our own household, including not only the ignorant and the passionate, but a minority of minds of high calibre and culture,—lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the ethic life of their religion unimpaired. But while such considerations ought to influence the form of our argument, and ought to prevent it from ever slipping out of the region of courtesy into that of scorn or abuse, its substance, I think, ought to be maintained and presented in unmitigated strength." Here Professor Tyndall appears to maintain that "pure intellect" has none of the speculative fault to find with materialism, which he reproaches his critics so vehemently before for forgetting that he had found with it. The only flaw, he now says, in the materialistic argument is, not its inability to bridge the gulf between molecules and consciousness, on which he had previously insisted, but only man's dislike to face the conclusions of pure intellect when they are disagreeable to himself. Here, then, it is only "courtesy," not in the least an intellectual sense of the inadequacy of materialism, which makes Professor Tyndall tender with the anti-materialists. The "objective" truth of their religion has been positively riddled by logic, and their position be worthy of respect, it is not for any grain of speculative strength in it, but solely because it is the source of a certain 'ethic life' in themselves. That very materialistic argument on the hopeless and ineradicable flaw in which he had previously insisted, when he overwhelmed his critics with reproaches for failing to recognise that he had seen and pointed out its shortcomings, he now finds one of "unmitigated strength."

These discrepancies are puzzling enough, but when we come to consider the sphere assigned by Professor Tyndall in this relation to what he terms the "potency of matter," we are more hopelessly out of our depth than ever. "Think," he says, "of the acorn, of the earth, and of the solar light and heat,—was ever such necromancy dreamt of as the production of that massive trunk, the swaying boughs, and whispering leaves from the interaction of those three factors? In this interaction, moreover, consists what we call *life*." And then he goes on to illustrate this "potency of matter" more elaborately still:—

"Consider it for a moment. There is an experiment, first made by Wheatstone, where the music of a piano is transferred from its sound-board, through a thin wooden rod, across several silent rooms in succession, and poured out at a distance from the instrument. The strings of the piano vibrate, not singly, but ten at a time. Every string sub-divides, yielding not one note, but a dozen. All these vibrations and sub-vibrations are crowded together into a bit of deal not more than a quarter of a square inch in section. Yet no note is lost. Each vibration asserts its individual rights; and all are transferred with equal ease and precision to the air by a second sound-board, against which the distant end of the rod presses. Thought ends in amazement when it seeks to realise the motions of that rod as the music flows through it. Turn to my tree and observe its roots, its trunk, its branches, and its leaves. As the rod conveys the music, and yields it up to the distant air, so does the trunk convey the matter and the motion—the shocks and pulses and other vital actions—which eventually emerge in the umbrageous foliage of the tree. I went some time ago through the greenhouse of a friend. He had ferns from Ceylon, the branches of which were in some cases not much thicker than an ordinary pin—hard, smooth, and cylindrical—often leafless for a foot and more. But at the quence began to burn within him. His passion rose, though he strove against it, and we saw again that most arrogant of all M. Gambetta's oratorical haughtinesses, by which he rebukes an interrupter. At the moment when some one, as passionate as himself, throws an insult or a contradiction in his face, M. Gambetta stops in the middle of his sentence, and stares, with a scorn indescribable, straight at his opponent's eyes. Every expression is at M Gambetta's command, from indignant reproach to ocular entreaty. 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Barodet; and this, moreover, was a conclusive proof that the *scrutin de liste*, instead of systematically crushing minorities, like the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, gave the fairest play to minorities. It was high time to give up the kind of declamation indulged in by the preceding speaker, who tried to represent the French nation in the eyes of Europe as ignorant and careless of the country's welfare. One of the advantages of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, says M. Dufaure, is to maintain close relations between the elector and the elected; but in the sketch he has made of the duties of the Deputy, it is easy to recognise the *mandat impératif* in all its rigour. It is the *scrutin de liste*, on the contrary, which favours these relations between elector and elected. Narrowing the circumscription will not diminish the number of candidates and if the elector be as ignorant as he has chosen to make him out, he will not be less embarrassed with the *scrutin d'arrondissement* than with the *scrutin de liste*. The elector obeys his interest, and he can tell the representatives who will serve it best. The Empire understood the force of universal suffrage better than do those classes which profess to be governing now; it understood universal suffrage to be strength of the peasantry. The adversaries of the *scrutin de liste* cannot reconcile themselves to universal suffrage. They try to trick it with the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. This *regime* could be understood under the government-by-censors of the days of Moncby, which was overthrown by an agitation of knives and forks. (Loud laughter.) It seemed then that universal suffrage would never have its day, and under such conditions Ministerial responsibility could never be anything but a sham used by the strong to make dupes. It is time to apply universal suffrage sincerely In vain do they raise the spectre of committees which threaten, as their very base, religion, property, the family, and the Cabinet. (Loud laughter.) They have stretched universal suffrage on the soil two fragments of which spring up like hydras at Lyons and Marseilles. Unluckily, they have found that the prime movers in the disorders were members of the police. (Applause on the left.) The true kernel of the question lies in the interest which a certain party thinks it has in the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. This party is neither the Legitimist party, nor the Bonapartist party, nor the Republican party. It is the other party, which, having already changed a Revolution at nurse, preserves the hope of being able to do likewise with the Constitution of the 24th of February. But these hopes are chimerical. The members of this party will be crushed between the two others, which invoke universal suffrage. They envy the electoral successes, but they do not know how to use their victories. Certain individuals may come back, thanks to rotten boroughs, but the party itself will never return. In reality, it is the interest of every party to have the *scrutin de liste*, and insure its triumph, such being the dilemma into which the Assembly has been thrown by a double-dealing policy to insure the triumph of the *scrutin de liste*."

The Speaker having laid on the table a demand for secret voting, it was then decided that the *scrutin secret* should be taken by appel nominal—that is to say, that each Deputy's name should be called out as he dropped his voting-paper in the urn. The first to mount the tribune was M. Thiers. After the counting had been completed, the result was announced as follows:

For the scrutin d'arrondissement	355
For the scrutin de liste	326
Majority for the Government	— 29

I need not comment on the importance of this result.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON MATERIALISM.

(*The Spectator.*)

PERHAPS it is our own fault that the moment Professor Tyndall leaves physical philosophy, and betakes himself to the theologic or metaphysical assumptions which underline it, we never fail to be bewildered as to what his meaning really is. He contributes, for instance, an essay to the November number of the *Fortnightly*, subsequently to appear, we are told, as a preface to his forthcoming "Fragments of Science," which, clear as is the style of its individual sentences, and clever as are certain of its sarcasms, appears to us to remain one of the obscurest riddles in modern literature, when, even after perusing it two or three times, we lay it down, and ask what, then, really is its drift and teaching? We will attempt to state its main positions in Professor Tyndall's own words, and then to show the exceeding difficulty of understanding what jointly they amount to. The Professor is answering the various critics of his Belfast address,—chief among them Mr. Martineau, on whom he expends the main portion of his philosophical ammunition. Now, if we understand him rightly, he has two complaints to make against the ablest of these critics. In the first place, they misunderstood him to say, without his having given any excuse for such a misunderstanding, that he can "explain" mind from matter. On the contrary, he maintains and proves somewhat elaborately that he has always said just the contrary, that even granting you could know absolutely the physical conditions of the molecules of the brain which correspond to each condition of consciousness,—to each thought, feeling, hope, perception, imagination, &c.,—you would not be a little nearer towards bridging the impassable chasm between a state of matter and a state of mind. "You cannot," he quotes from himself, "satisfy the human understanding, the demand for logical continuity between molecular processes and the phenomena of the human mind. This is a rock on which materialism must inevitably split, whenever it pretends to be a complete philosophy of the human mind." Well, then, here is Professor Tyndall's first position. Whatever strength there may be in materialism, here is one great and impassable flaw in it. It cannot get out of itself. It cannot bridge the gulf between matter and consciousness. If it proposes to do so, it is making a vain boast which it cannot sustain. So far then, Professor Tyndall is not a materialist. He apparently thinks it much more promising to investigate physical phenomena separately, and mental phenomena separately, than to try to explain the passage from the one to the other; but as there is a whole class of phenomena of the most important kind for which he can find no key in molecular causes, he so far admits, not speculative materialism, but the speculative failure of materialism. But this position is no sooner clearly established in the reader's mind, than, to his bewilderment, he suddenly finds himself overwhelmed by a very

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